NEW-ENGLAND FARMER.

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NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

WASTE MANURES.

Hon. H. L. Ellsworth :—Sir—I have been much interested in the examination of your able and very valuable Report for 1843, the first that has fallen into my hands. By its perusal, I am the more convinced of the importance of close observation, investigation, and comparison of facts, in all the occupations of life. I see you have given much attention to manures; and although my business is bleaching and finishing cot on goods, and more immediately connected with manufacturing, yet I have always felt a deep interest in agriculture and horticulture; and, like thousands of others engaged in other pursuits, am looking forward to the time to retire from other business, and engage in it. Hoping to render some service to the tiller of the soil, I call your attention to the following facts.

In bleaching cotton goods, we boil them in lime —about one cask to three tons of goods: this we do to kill the vegetable and other oils which get into them in the process of manufacturing They are then boiled in one hundred and fifty to one hundred and eighty pounds crude soda (or soda ash, as it is called in market,) to the three tons of goods, for ten or twelve hours; then the spent lye is drawn off as before. Now the most, if not all bleachers, make little or no use of this spent lye. Supposing that a liquid so highly charged with alkali, vegetable, and other matter from the cotton goods, would be worth something for manure, I have a pit dug of about eight hundred square feet, and three to four feet deep; filled it about half full of soil, into which I have run all the spent lye from both ash and lime boil, until it has become fully impregnated; so that in digging it over, it smells very much like hog manure.

I have had no time or opportunity to try its effect on different kinds of soil; neither have I found any person engaged in agriculture, who was willing to make a fair trial of it. The only trial I have ever seen, of any kind, was on a small lot, three-quarters of an acre, elevated, gravelly land, and somewhat arid soil. The lot was divided between three tenants, for a garden, equally. The first manured his portion with barn-yard manure; the second, used the soil impregnated with spent lye; the third used little or no manure of any kind. The season was very dry; the gardens of the first and third suffered severely—so much so as hardly to pay for cultivating. A cornfield on the same kind of soil near by, was very much injured; while the garden manured with the impregnated soil did not suffer any. Vegetation did not progress so rapidly as on the first lot, yet the growth was healthy. The sweet corn, which mostly covered the second lot, was of a deep green; the leaf did not roll, and showed no signs of being affected by the drought; it furnished a fair return of green sweet corn, until cut off by the frost in October.

What would be the effect on different soils, or in different modes of applying it, I have no means of judging; but should take pleasure in furnishing any person with it, without charge, who would make trial of it. If it has value as a manure, it is important to be known, as a large quantity can be furnished in New England at small expense. I have made an estimate, from my knowledge of the bleaching business in New England, and am confident that I am safe in saying that there is more than six thousand five hundred casks of lime used yearly in bleaching cotton goods alone, and a much larger quantity is used by the paper-makers in bleaching rags; and that the bleachers of cotton goods in New England, use more than one million two hundred and fifty thousand pounds of crude soda, or soda-ash, yearly, the spent lye of which, I think, is almost all wasted.

One word about soda-ash. It has very generally taken the place of potashes. I think it was introduced among bleachers in this country in 1835, by James Lee, Esq., of New York; since which time it has also been largely introduced into use among glass-makers and soap-makers. As it is an imported article, I should think it worth the effort to learn the mode and cost of production.

Please excuse me for drawing so largely on your time and attention; and believe me, yours, very truly, MOSES PIERCE.

Norwich, Ct., June 29, 1844.

MILKING COWS.

The owners of cows should pay particular attention to milking. Children should not be trusted with this business, and there are many grown people who never milk well, though they have been brought up to the business.

If you would obtain all the milk from the cow, you must treat her with the utmost gentleness; she must not stand trembling under your blows nor under your threats. Soon after the bag has been brushed by your hand, and the ends of the teats have been moistened a little with milk, it flows in rapidly, and all the veins or ducts near the teats are completely filled. Then it must be drawn out immediately, or you will not get the whole. You must not sit and talk—you must not delay one moment, if you would have all the cow is then ready to yield.

The udder should be moved in every direction at the close of milking, and the hands may beat it a little, in imitation of the beating which the calf gives it when sucking. An expert milker will make the cow give one-quarter more in butter, than a majority of grown milkers will.

One season, says an experienced writer, we kept four cows in the home lot: there was but little difference in the quantity of milk given by each. We had a *very steady* hired man, of forty years of age; he had carried on a farm in New Hampshire, and had always been used to milking; but he was so slow the cows had no patience with him.

We milked two of the cows, and he the other two, and we were but little more than half as long as he in milking, though we got the largest mess by about one quart. On our remonstrating that he did not draw out all the milk, he said his cows would not yield so much as those milked by us. We then made an exchange: he milked our two, and we milked his. In three weeks time the case was reversed: our mess exceeded his by nearly one quart. He never failed to strip his cows to the last drop; but his *intolerable moderation* prevented his obtaining what an active milker would have done.

Young learners may practice on cows that are soon to be dried off. They should be taught, *at first*, how to take hold of the teats, and they will remember it; but how common it is to let each child choose his own mode of milking. Learners should know that the hand should be kept very near the extremity of the teat, if they would milk with ease. The left arm should always press gently against the leg of the cow; for then if she is inclined to kick, she cannot, with any force; she cannot *strike* an object that leans against her; but if she raises up her foot, as she often will when her teats are sore, the milker will be ready to ward off and keep it from the pail, much better than when he sits far off from the cow.

If heifers are made tame and gentle by frequent handling when young, they are not apt to kick the milker. But if they are suffered to run wild till after they have calved, they cannot be expected to be gentle when you first attempt to milk them; they often acquire bad habits, and are not broken of them through life.—*Emigrant's Hand-Book.*

HATCHING OF DOUBLE-YOLKED EGGS.

A late English paper says:—"The following singular, if not unique occurrence, has just taken place at the Royal Aviary, at Windsor. It having been deemed advisable by Mr Walters, the superintendent of her Majesty's Aviary, in order to improve the breed of the genuine Dorking fowl, to cross it with the Cochin China breed, the necessary arrangements were made for that purpose. A Dorking hen, which had roosted for some time past with the fowls from China, has recently been in the habit of laying double-yolked eggs twice, and sometimes thrice a week. Mr Walters determined to attempt the hatching of one of these double-yolked eggs, and placed it with several other eggs under the hen. The result was, that two chickens were produced from this single egg; one is a cock-bird, of the pure Cochin China breed, and the other a hen-chick, of the Dorking genus. Both are now in good health, and there is not the least doubt of their being reared. This is a circumstance, as we are informed, unprecedented in natural history."

Preserving Eggs.—My manner of keeping eggs fresh, is as follows: I place a layer of sawdust in a keg, then pack the eggs close to each other, with *the small end down*, to prevent the yolk from passing through the white of the egg; over this place another layer of sawdust, and so on filling the keg. Then head it tight, and change it end for end every twenty-four hours. In this manner eggs will keep a year, and be as fresh as the day they were laid. —*P. Smith, jr., in Alb. Cult.*

Pruning should now be attended to.

[We copy the following in the supposition that it may interest some of our readers. We do not think its perusal will excite an inclination in any Northern farmer, to "sell out" and emigrate to the "sunny South." The article is from that excellent journal, the *Southern Cultivator*, published at Augusta, Georgia.]

A CONTRAST.

Any one who has occasion to visit the Northern States, observes, on returning homeward, a fact that startles him, in the difference presented to the eye, in the two sections of country. *There*, he sees an appearance of comfort; men of very moderate means live in neat houses; those of greater wealth in splendid ones; there seems to be a place for every thing, and every thing is in its place. *Here*, the picture is altogether different; people seem to regard their places of abode as necessary evils, and pay as little attention to making them either neat or comfortable as possible. They seem to esteem a house and its fixtures like an Arab does his tent, as something that is to be occupied for only a brief moment, and any pains and expense in adapting it to comfortable living, as an unnecessary waste of time and money. As to ornamenting the grounds around it, with trees and shrubbery, such an idea does not seem to have occurred to the occupant.

There, if you have occasion to stop at a house in the country, you find at the table, food prepared properly; and butter, milk, and seasonable vegetables are set before you. *Here*, you have that eternal dish—fried bacon, or pork, if it is winter, swimming in grease, "and nothing else," except "long *collards*" and bread. The owner may have his principal wealth in cattle, to the amount of many hundred, as is the case in some places, and if it is winter or spring, he has not an ounce of butter to offer you, and rarely even milk enough to put in your coffee.

Inquire the price of building a house *there*, and the amount is small. *Here*, the cost is so great, as to deter any one from building a good one, any where else than in a large town. It would be thought extravagance to entertain the idea in the country.

There is a cause for this disparity in the condition and appearance of these two sections of the same country. What is that cause? This question has been often asked in our presence, and the answer has always involved some abstrusity wholly irrelevant to the subject, in our view of the case. Are we less intelligent than our neighbors? Has a genial sun rendered us less capable of the use of our mental faculties than they? This will hardly be admitted. The real cause, from its very obviousness, seems to have been overlooked, in searching after remote ones. *It is because they produced bread and meat in abundance, and we do not.* That there are other auxiliary causes, in the way of unequal revenue laws, &c. which tend to raise one section and depress another, we doubt not; but the radical cause is the one we have stated, we believe.

In order to see its effect readily, let us suppose you have a house to build. You must have lumber, brick and lime; a carpenter is to be employed to build the house, a bricklayer to make the chimnies and plaster the walls. The sawyer asks you a price for the lumber that appears high, when taken in connection with the plenty and cheapness of water power and pine timber, but he solves the difficulty very soon, by telling you the price he has to pay for corn, to subsist himself, his hands, and his mules, which haul the stocks to the mill and the lumber away from it. Each mule, purchased from a Kentuckian, costs him $75 or $80, and the corn to feed them costs him, to assume the current rates in Macon at this date, 75 cents per bushel. It is easy to see the effect of this on lumber. The same reasons apply with the brick-maker, and lime-burner, precisely. Then go to the carpenter and bricklayer and tell them the price of building a house and a chimney and of plastering at the North, and ask them why they cannot afford to work at the same rates. They will tell you that living is cheap at the North, it is dear here. And you have a solution of the whole mystery, and build your house at twice the cost which would be necessary, if you lived in a country where provisions were plenty and cheap.

But here the farmer turns upon us, and asks, What is to become of me if I can get but 25 cents for corn? We answer, that with an abundance of corn at that price, and every thing else at a proportionate rate, you will live more plentifully, more comfortably and independently in every respect; yourself, and the whole face of the country and its population, from the pettifogger to the pig, inclusively, will be better off and happier. What is the difference to the farmer in dollars and cents, if he gets 25 cents for his corn, and can build a house for $400, or if he gets 75 cents, and the house costs him $1200? It is as broad as it is long, so far as cost is concerned. But as to his comfort and the general prosperity of the country, there is a great difference.

There is this essential difference in the habits of a Northern and a Southern man. *The one*, whether in Connecticut or in Georgia, if he removes here permanently, thinks in the first place of making himself, as Baillie Nicol Jarvie says, "what he calls comfortable." Then he looks out as keenly as other men for the ways and means of getting rich, but he must be comfortable while he is doing it. Every thing must be neat and *tidy*. *The other*, without any systematic economy, is indifferent about the present, and lives altogether in the hope of realizing a fortune in the future, when he expects to live as he pleases. And when that time arrives, habit has grown to the second nature, and as to the enjoyments of life he is no better off than when he began—"Always to be, but never blest.—Frequently careless even in his personal attire, and always slovenly in the arrangement of his house, gates, fences and grounds.

With every element of prosperity a country could ask, we of the Southern States are the most dependant on others, of any people within our knowledge; and the face of the land presents to a stranger the most poverty-stricken aspect of any that meets his eye any where.—This is a humiliating confession from a son of the soil, "one to the manner born," but however disagreeable, it is a truth that must be known and felt by all before the evil can be obviated. We scourge our land by continuous crops of cotton, without a year of rest or rotation, and buy every thing; while others improve their lands and make every thing at home they can. Not to speak of wearing apparel, and other like articles of necessary use, every one of which, coarse and fine, is made elsewhere, and is a source of drain to the industry of this section. But look on your tables and see if your meat does not come from Tennessee; look at your plows and see that if every mule that draws them is not bought of Kentucky; even the horses which draw your carriages come from there.

Many pursue a line of policy on this subject, the very reverse of their own interests, from a mistaken idea of what their true interests is; others do so from sheer inertness and a want of reflection; some from being deluded by maxims applicable to particular situations and necessities, and not capable of general application. The Island of Malta imports all its bread stuffs, and why? Because it is a rock, and incapable from its want of soil, as well as size, to raise them. Is that the case here? England imports bread, stuffs and yet prospers; and what is the reason? By her gigantic power having, through a credit system of her own, made herself the heart of the monetary world, she can display an appearance of prosperity, in despite, and not by reason, of that deficiency, in the capacity of the realm, to produce provisions sufficient for its accumulated population. Some of the West India Islands, and some plantations on the Mississippi, do not raise their provisions, but the reasons which may be good there, do not hold here. We, to be prosperous, must make bread and meat plenty and cheap. Turn the question as you will, it resolves itself into this.

Macon, Ga. J. B. L.

DR. LEE'S REPORT ON AGRICULTURE

[At the last session of the Legislature of New York, Dr. Lee, of Buffalo, editor of the Genesee Farmer, submitted a report on Agriculture, from which we extract as follows:]

"It is not far from the truth to say, that 400,000 of the 700,000 children now attending our common schools, are destined to become practical operatives in the great art of making *something* into grain, grass, roots, milk, butter, cheese, wool, fat, lean meat, bone, or some of the numerous other products of rural labor. *Where* that something can be found, and *how* the raw materials of all cultivated plants should be combined so as to give the largest return for any given amount of capital and manual toil, are problems in practical husbandry, which science alone can solve.

If the ashes obtained by burning a ripe wheat, rye, oat, corn, barley, or timothy plant, be analyzed, not far from 80 per cent. will be found to be silica, or common flint sand. This silica is an indispensable ingredient in the above-named crops; and yet, not one particle of this mineral can enter the root of any plant except it be dissolved in water. Now, of all earthy substances, flint sand is the most insoluble. Indeed, you may boil it for hours in aqua fortis, sulphuric or muriatic acid, without dissolving it. How, then, is the practical farmer to dissolve this mineral, which, more than all others, forms the *bone* necessary to give strength to the stems of his grain, that they may hold up, without falling, the load of ripe seed in the ears?

Chemically speaking, silica is an acid, and will unite with a large dose of the two alkalies, potash and soda, and form a soluble silicate of those bases.

This explanation reveals the reason why the alkalies in wood ashes are so valuable as fertilizers on sandy soils. On comparing the analyses of maple, beech, and oak ashes with those obtained from cereal plants, there will be found a striking similarity in their respective constituents.

Next to clay, sand, and potash—lime, soda, phosphorus, sulphur, chlorine, and iron, are the most important minerals found in cultivated plants. To prepare these ingredients for use, the following is a cheap and easy process:

Take ten bushels of newly-slacked lime—i. e., ten before it is slacked—and mix it thoroughly with 20 bushels of loam or vegetable mould. Add to the heap five bushels of common salt and an equal amount of plaster of Paris. Moisten till the mass is like damp earth.

The plaster will furnish sulphur, and the common salt will yield both soda and chlorine. The latter will leave the sodium and unite with the caustic lime, forming a soluble salt, called the chloride of calcium. The sodium being first converted into soda, will then combine with the carbonic acid from the air and organized matter in the vegetable mould, and form a precious alkaline salt, which will dissolve common sand. Ground bones furnish the former, and copperas the latter mineral. If one can get the liquid excretions of domestic animals, or of the human species, and saturate the compost heap with this compound of ammonia, phosphoric acid, and of other valuable matters derived from plants, the fertilizing properties of this artificial manure will be greatly increased.

There is no branch of business in which the sciences of geology, chemistry, and of vegetable and animal physiology, and so useful to man, as they are to the practical husbandman. The term science is but another name for knowledge. It is, however, usually limited in connection with natural phenomena, to the systematic investigation of the laws of nature. Of all men, the practical farmer is most interested in understanding and obeying these wise and salutary laws.

The fact is susceptible of demonstration, that from a general ignorance of these laws, we have wasted in the state of New York, within the last twentyfive years, the indispensable ingredients that go to form both *bread* and *milk* for our children, which, if placed in New York or Boston markets, would sell for one hundred millions of dollars.

The guano imported into Great Britain last year sold for $4,000,000. It is retailed in Western New York by an exchange of four pounds of flour for one of guano.

To make an acre of wheat that will yield twenty bushels, the plants must have 12 pounds of phosphorus. To purchase that amount of a substance, which forms one of the oonstituents of the human brain, at a druggist's shop, will cost $24.

The fact is notorious, that there are thousands, if not millions of acres in this state, which once bore 20 bushels of good wheat per acre, that now yield not more than ten bushels. To make our twelve millions of bushels of wheat a year, we annually consume about seven millions of pounds of phosphorus. It is the phosphate of lime contained in grass and hay, derived from the earth, out of which all our domestic animals form the solid earthy portion of their bones. At present prices, the phosphorus and ammonia annually thrown away in the solid and liquid excretions of man and his domestic animals, are worth some $20,000,000.

A cargo of guano—phosphorus and concentrated nitrogen, derived from the fish on which sea-fowls feed—arrived in New York a few days since, which will sell at some $60,000! What consummate folly to throw away the raw materials which form our daily bread!

In a work just published in this country, M. Boussingault states, that he has seen fields on the table lands of the Andes which have produced excellent crops of wheat *annually*, for 200 years. Guano is the fertilizer used on these fields.

Recent experiments in Scotland have demonstrated the practicability of growing 44 bushels of wheat on an acre having only 1 1-2 per cent. of organized matter in the soil. It must contain, however, to a limited extent, each of the 14 simple elementary substances which form a wheat plant.

It is well known, that if a bin of corn be moistened, it will heat, and grow or rot. In the process of sprouting, a seed first imbibes some portion of the vital gas which surrounds it, which, uniting with the carbon in the starch, forms carbonic acid, and evolves heat. When starch thus loses one portion of its carbon, it is changed into a kind of sugar, making, as is well known, sweet bread from wheat a little grown. If a grain of wheat be surrounded by a little waxy clay, only a half-inch in diameter, it will not sprout, because oxygen gas cannot penetrate the compact earth. By sowing grain in wet weather, so that the harrow covers the seed with mud, thousands of bushels are lost.

It is a matter of great practical importance to know how to develope a large, vigorous growth of roots. On a poor soil, this can only be done by the aid of science. Deep plowing, and a thorough pulverizing of the soil, are indispensable to accomplish this object.

If it cost the farmers of New York twice as much land and labor to produce a bushel of grain as it does their competitors out of the state, how are the cultivators of the earth among us to prosper?

All the farmers in the Empire State should rise as one man, and insist that the science of keeping property and the science of good husbandry, shall be taught in all their common schools.

Within the last twentysix years there has been taken from the public treasury about $200,000, to prepare the candidates for legal honors to study successfully the science of law. We have also four well-endowed medical colleges, now drawing from the public funds $5,500 a year, besides $200,000 before received.

We have so long paid a large bounty on all branches of unproductive industry, that no young man, of any honorable ambition, will consent to toil and sweat, and burn in the sun on a farm, for $10 a month, when, as a clerk in a store, a bank, or a broker's office, or as a student in the doctor's or lawyer's office, he can expect, in the course of twenty years, to command five dollars to one, and at one-fifth of the severe bodily labor exacted of the practical agriculturist. But can all our ambitious young men become professional gentlemen, without rendering these professional pursuits utterly valueless? If learning and science are the great highways to honorable distinction and public frvor, why deny these advantages to those who do more than all others to feed and clothe the whole community?

It is true that science is the greatest leveler in the world; but, unlike the leveling of ignorance and brute force, it ever levels *upward*. It takes the highest point of mental attainment already achieved, for its standard, and then, wisely and humanely attempts to elevate all below up to that standard.

The object of this effort is to make the triumph of *mind* over *matter* universal and complete. All men blessed with a common share of common sense, should have, in their every-day business operations, the full benefit of the best lights of modern science. Science gives to the poor man unknown and ever-increasing power over heat, light, electricity, chemical attraction, air, water, and the solid substances which form the surface of the globe.

All these elements are brought into requisition by nature, in changing crude mineral matter into living, organized beings—into the cultivated plants and domestic animals.

Why shall we refuse to do as much to make skillful and scientific farmers, as we do to make skillful doctors and lawyers?

Who cannot see that commerce, manufactures, and all other pursuits in civilized society, will be largely benefited by increasing the productiveness of rural labor? Hence whatever we give to agriculture, is given to all classes.'

BOUSSINGAULT'S ECONOMY OF FARMING.

It is a happy thing, as regards the value of this work, that its author is not only a chemist, but a practical farmer—that he is not only acquainted with the nature of the principles upon which all farming depends, but also with their results under the circumstances in which the farmer is placed.

Bechelbronn, M. Boussingault's farm, is situated in the province of Alsace, the extreme east of France, where the summers are much hotter, and the winters colder than those of England; its soil is a stiffish clay.

Without entering at present into any lengthened detail of the contents of this work, we may just consider the nature of one of the recommendations made in it—one which strongly exhibits the influence of circumstances on the practice of the farmer. M. Boussingault exclaims strongly against the practice of rotting manure. He recommends the use of fresh manure:

"Fresh manure, such as it comes from the stable, introduced immediately into the ground, there undergoes precisely the same changes, and gives rise to the same products as it does when subjected to preparation in a dung-heap; there is only this difference, that being scattered and mixed with a large quantity of inert matter, the decomposition takes place much more slowly than it does in the heap. The question which has been so actively discussed, therefore, reduces itself to this: is it advantageous to have the manure fermented in the soil it is intended to fertilize? We may be allowed to express surprise that such a question should have been raised in the present day, and still more that the affirmative answer should have been disputed by agriculturists of distinguished merit. Some have even gone so far as to maintain that fresh excrements were injurious to vegetation. Proofs to the contrary are readily obtained. It is enough to recollect that, in the folding and grazing of sheep and kine, the dung and urine pass directly into the ground, and who shall say that the land is not benefited by what it thus receives?"

There are many reasons in practice why the farmer cannot always use fresh manure. We can easily see in this recommendation of M. Boussingault's, the effect of experience acquired on a clay soil; such a soil would be greatly benefited in its *texture* by the fermentation in it of strawy manure; had he tilled a light soil, he would probably have found it advisable to ferment his manure before applying it.—*London Agricul. Gaz.*

Guano.—To "L. B. W.,'—Provided your wood-ashes are old, you may mix them with the guano with perfect safety, and indeed with advantage, for they would supply that in which guano is generally deficient. If new, they might contain caustic alkali, which would dispossess the ammonia in the guano of any acid with which it might be in union, and thus cause it to become volatile and escape.—*Lond. Ag. Gaz.*

LARNE SCHOOL IN IRELAND.

My next excursion was to the Agricultural School at Larne, where I had the pleasure of witnessing the examination of a class of boys in agricultural chemistry and in practical agriculture. This is not, properly speaking, an agricultural school, but a national school, where the common branches of education are taught; and there are connected with it a department or class of agricultural study, and a small piece of land, which the boys cultivate, and on which, in the way of experiment, the principles of agriculture, and its general practice, are, within a very limited extent, illustrated and tested. The examination was eminently successful, and creditable alike to the teacher and the pupils. It was from this establishment that a detachment of five pupils was sent for examination to the great meeting of the Agricultural Society of Scotland, the last autumn, where their attainments created a great sensation, and produced an impression on the subject of the importance of agricultural education, which is likely to lead to the adoption of some universal system on the subject.

I shall transcribe the account given of the occasion: "Five boys from the school at Larne, were introduced to the meeting, headed by their teacher. They seemed to belong to the better class of peasantry, being clad in homely garbs; and they appeared to be from twelve to fifteen years of age. They were examined, in the first instance, by the inspector of schools, in grammar, geography, and arithmetic; and scarcely a single question did they fail to answer correctly. They were then examined by an agricultural professor in the scientific branches, and by two practical farmers in the practical departments of agriculture. Their acquaintance with these was alike delightful and astonishing. They detailed the chemical constitution of the soil and the effect of manures, the land best fitted for green crops, the different kinds of grain, the dairy, and the system of rotation of crops. Many of these answers required considerable exercise of reflection; and as previous concert between themselves and the gentlemen who examined them, was out of the question, their acquirements seemed to take the meeting by surprise; at the same time they afforded it the utmost satisfaction, as evincing how much could be done by a proper system of training."

I confess the establishment at Larne afforded me in this respect, very high gratification. The agricultural studies are not made compulsory, but voluntary; and one hour per day is devoted to agricultural labor. The Board of Education in Ireland, have now under their control three thousand teachers; and it is proposed, wherever it may be deemed useful, to make agriculture a standard branch of common school education. They already have seven agricultural training establishments; and it is in contemplation to have twenty-five, with which it is proposed shall be connected small model farms, so that everywhere, besides furnishing this most valuable instruction to the pupils of the schools, the farmers in the vicinity may be excited and instructed to improve their cultivation. Thus diffusive is the nature of all beneficence. A good deed, like a stone thrown into the water, is sure to agitate the whole mass. Its strongest effects will be felt where the blow is given; but the concentric circles are seen extending themselves on every side, and reach much farther than the eye can follow them. In the moral as well as physical world, the condition of mutual attraction and dependence is universal and indissoluble. We have reason to hope that no good seed is ever sown in vain, but will, sooner or later, germinate and yield its proper fruits.

These establishments do certainly the highest honor and credit to the intelligence and philanthropy of Ireland, and their beneficent effects must presently be seen in alleviating the indescribable amount of wretchedness under which this beautiful country and fine-spirited people have been so long crushed to the earth—a wretchedness which, to be understood, must be seen.—*Colman's Agricul. Tour.*

SOAP-SUDS—COMPOST.

This is, perhaps, one of the most powerfully fertilizing articles produced on a farm. It contains the food of plants in a state of almost perfect solution, and consequently in a condition the most easy to be appropriated and assimilated when applied as a stimulant to vegetable life. In order to avail himself of this important source of wealth, the farmer should provide himself with a tank of a size sufficient not only to contain the suds made in the family, but a large quantity of other materials, such as sods, turf, bones, ashes, straw, and muck—in short any substance, not actually and necessarily prejudicial to vegetation, and which may, partly by imbibing the liquid, and partly by chemical action, become an ingredient in the food of plants. The tank or cistern provided for this purpose, should be proportioned to the size of the family, and so situated as to admit of an easy approach with the cart. It should also be so constructed as to be exposed as little as possible either to the washing of heavy rains, or the influence of the sun and air. We have often been surprised on visiting the premises and farm-yards of some who have enjoyed an honorable reputation for economy in other matters, to find them cluttered and encumbered with useless rubbish, which a little time, properly devoted, would have reduced to a healthy and valuable assistant in the fertilization of a perhaps unfertile and unproductive farm. Bones, shells, chips, are all excellent ingredients, in the compost heap, and will well reward any person for the trouble and expense of gathering them up. It is often the case that soil in low places by the road-side, which receives the wash from the highway, may be converted into a valuable stimulant simply by throwing it into heaps. This, however, should be done in the fall, as the wash during the summer adds greatly to its stimulant powers, and the operation of the frost in winter conduces greatly to its improvement, by thoroughly breaking up and disintegrating the earthly particles composing the mass. Such soil, or indeed any other, moderately indued with fertilizing properties, and the powers of imbibing and retaining moisture, may be greatly invalue by being placed in a situation where it will remain open to the action of the action of rain and the gases.—*Maine Cult.*

Subsoil Plowing.—By the aid of the subsoil plow, crops which formerly were condemned to draw their sustenance from six or nine inches of soil can, now descend 18 or 20 inches. A double store of food is thus unlocked; and he who opens, and, by draining, renders wholesome the surface of his fields to a double depth, does, in reality, add in effect to the available extent of his possessions. He makes them capable of yielding him larger returns, and for a longer period of years, without the risk of exhaustion.—*Edinburgh Review.*

[The subjoined, from the Farmers' Cabinet, is the latest theory we have seen concerning the potato malady. We copy it, because it appears to us *sensible* and *reasonable*—which cannot be said of some other theories on the subject—and such opinions are desirable.]

DISEASE OF THE POTATO.

Mr Editor—I have recently read a number of articles upon the "Disease of the Potato; and have been struck with what seems to me a deficiency in the reasoning on the subject. I formed an opinion in relation to the matter more than a year ago, founded on some investigations I then made, and subsequent readings and examinations have confirmed that opinion. I will give it to you for what it is worth. If not correct, perhaps it will lead to the truth, in which case I shall be abundantly repaid for my trouble.

It is well known that the substance forming the cells of all plants, is a compound of nitrogenous matter with one or more of the alkalies, together with silex, &c. It is also well known that if the cellular matter is deficient in alkaline substances, &c., it is comparatively weak, and unable to contain the matters deposited in it. It is well known too, that the alkalies regulate the formation of the acids in the healthy vegetable, and that when there is not a sufficient supply of alkaline bases, the vegetable either contains a superabundance of acid, or its growth is impeded. In the former case, the vegetable is not fit for culinary purposes.

Now, I believe, that in the case of the disease of the potato, the cause is a deficiency of alkaline bases. This is manifest in the want of power in the cellular substance to perform its office, and it is also manifest in the presence of acid in the potato.

If this theory be correct, the proper remedy is to supply the alkaline substances, such as lime, good strong ashes, or soda, and not use quite so much nor so rich manure as is commonly used.

CHEMICO.

ENGRAFTING.

Mr Editor—In the spring of 1844, I put several engrafts on a large apple tree—whip engrafting—and as I supposed, by subsequent observation from the ground, without success.

During the present month, I ascended the same tree, in order again to try to alter its character, when to my astonishment, many of the engrafts which had been put in a year previously, were, for the first time, just commencing to expand their buds. Not having seen, in my horticultural reading, any account of such an occurrence, therefore my astonishment.

It appears from the foregoing, that the horticulturist may say with the doctor, *dum spiro spero*—whilst there is life there is hope. So long as the graft retains its vitality, there is a possibility of its growth.

I shall not now attempt the physiological explanation of the above fact, but shall make further experiments. If it be well known to nurserymen—with whom you often have opportunities to converse—please suppress the above, and oblige

J. K. E.

The greatest compliment ever paid by one military character to another, was paid by Frederick the Great to Washington—"His hand is as an army, and his head as a state council."

It is not generally known that *Sea-kale* may be propagated from the roots.

THE ROLLER.

Among the operations of husbandry at the present season, few are more important than that involved in the use of the roller. We have not, at present, space in which to describe the different forms of this implement. Our present object is merely to state the nature of its effects upon the land.

The main purpose of the roller, in *fallow* operations, is, to break clods, and thus not only to bring land to tilth, but also to enable the removal of root-weeds.

Another important use of the roller at the present season is, to close and flatten the surface of the land, and thus hinder the loss by evaporation, of the moisture it contains. Rolling is as beneficial an operation for this purpose on our young clovers, wheats, &c., as it is on lands lying fallow; but in working the latter for our root crops, especial care should be taken that as the harrow closely follows the plow, so the roller should follow closely in the wake of both. And, (though to the practical farmer, the remark may appear simple enough,) no one need fear that this use of the roller will tend injuriously to consolidate the soil and neutralize the loosening and pulverizing effects of previous cultivation. We have lately been endeavoring to ascertain the depth to which the influence of the roller extends when drawn at the usual rate over the surface of the land; and our anticipation that its effect is merely to consolidate the soil for the first inch or so of depth, was fully confirmed. —*London Agricul. Gaz.*

ROYAL AGRICUL. SOCIETY OF ENGLAND.

In an account, in the London Agricul. Gazette, of the weekly council of the Royal Agricul. Soc. of England, held on the 23d of April last, we notice the following:—

American Agriculture.—The Hon. Edward Everett, the American Minister, presented to the Society a set of the "Transactions of the Massachusetts Agricultural Society," along with copies of the Prize Essays of Dr. Dana and Mr Foote, on the manufacture of manures, and their application to the different variety of soils. Mr Colman bore testimony to the highly respectable character of the Mass. Agricul. Society, which had been now established for 30 years, and to the attainments and great practical knowledge of the gentlemen whose prize essays were then offered to the Council.

Mr Thompson observed, that in those essays the principles of chemistry, in reference to their application to agricultural processes, were explained with a clearness and precision he had never before met with; and he thought Mr Colman would confer a great favor on the agriculturists of this country, by facilitating the importation of those essays.

Mr Colman expressed the satisfaction he would feel in procuring copies of the works in question for any of the members of the Council who might wish to possess them.

Cooking Eggs.—The Prairie Farmer says: "If you break eggs into hot—not boiling—water, and let them remain till the yolk is sufficiently cooked; then take out, and put on butter, pepper, and salt, and you have *done your utmost with eggs.*" Really, brother—we don't consider that we have done our *utmost* with eggs until they are safely stowed away in that convenient inner pocket of the body, called the stomach.—*Maine Far.*

[Some of the opinions embraced in the following, are as applicable to the state of things in our own country as to England. But—kind Heaven be thanked!—"starvation" does not stare *us* in the face.]

IMPROVEMENTS NEEDED IN FARMING.

The merchant becomes rich, the mill-owner amasses a large fortune, and the revenue advances, yet the cry of agricultural distress—no work for the laborer, and the farmer ruined—sounds through the land.

Something must be wrong, to cause starvation in the midst of plenty, to stare those in the face through whom the markets are supplied with food.

Had not the manufacturers called in the assistance of ingenuity, invention, and improvement of every kind in machinery, they must have sunk into mediocrity.

Those who are anxious to attain wealth and eminence in the commercial world, freely give out their capital on speculation, and the result, where care and diligence are observed, rewards the spirited adventurer.

Why should not the same system be carried out in agriculture? The great obstacle to the general improvement of land, appears to be the unwieldly extent of farms, compared with the means of the tenant. If a man has sufficient money, understands his business, and has constitutional activity, no matter what number of acres he commands. But, on the other hand, if there is a waste of the sinews of war, the farm should be divided, and a portion of the land let, commensurate with the purse of the holder. Of what use is an acre of ground to a man who can only till half a one? It naturally follows that he cannot obtain a full crop, although the whole of the soil may be apparently in cultivation; he thus pays too much rent, and deprives his fellow-creatures of a certain quantity of food, which might have been prevented by observing the old adage—"cut your coat according to your cloth."

The prizes distributed at agricultural shows, should be to encourage the most productive and least expensive plan of raising grain, roots, and green forage, and feeding animals for the markets: not offering premiums for unfortunate oxen, pigs, &c., crammed by artificial means till they can scarcely move. It is not a criterion of first-rate farming to stuff a cow, regardless of cost, with oil-cake, grains, hay, oats, &c., till the animal is obliged to be carried to the butcher's. The natural appetite, provoked by tonics, aided by an unlimited cash order, only at the command of the rich, will accomplish all this.

Societies would do well to give rewards to farmers who bring the best grain, &c. at the shows, grown at the cheapest rate, the best eatable meat, fatted at the lowest cost—showing, at the same time, a Dr. and Cr. account. Competition, under such circumstances, would be most profitable, and ultimately produce the highest character of tillage. —*Falcon, in London Ag. Gaz.*

GUANO, &c.

I farm a stiff soil, unsuited for the turnip husbandry, but by dint of care and attention, I contrive to raise pretty good crops. By plowing in a large supply of manure in winter, the soil is greatly ameliorated, and of course more easily worked in spring. When I sow the turnip, I frequently have only to apply a portion of foreign manure, as 3 cwt. of guano per acre.

There is often great difficulty in getting a braird of Swedish turnip on clay soils; but when once secured in good time after being sown, the crop is generally very good. I have tried washing and steeping the seeds in pure water, rolling down with a light roller, all very useful and beneficial in their way; but there is a great desideratum wanting in agriculture—a steep which will ensure a speedy germination, and rapid growth of the Swedish turnip in the early stages of its growth, for unless that is secured, and if the plants are long in being fit for singling, no amount of manure will ensure a good crop. The above remarks have reference to land that has been thorough drained, plowed from 12 to 14 inches deep, thoroughly cleaned, beautifully worked, and liberally manured; and be it remarked, that in certain parts of the fields, where the land was naturally better adapted for the turnip husbandry, a great crop rewarded the outlay. —*Correspon. of Lond. Ag. Gaz.*

Depth of Roots.—In light subsoils, the roots of trees have been found at a depth of ten and twelve feet. Roots of the Canada thistle have been traced 6 or 7 feet below the surface. Wheat, in a rich, mellow soil, will strike roots three feet downwards, and much further horizontally. The roots of oats have been discovered 18 inches from the stem, and the long thread-like roots of grass, still further. The fine roots of the onion, being white, and easily traced in black soil, have been followed two feet deep. The importance of a mellow soil for these fine roots to penetrate, is obvious.—*English pap.*

Onions.—The average yield of this crop in the county of Essex, Mass, is 300 bushels per acre: sometimes as high as 500 or 600 bushels. The ordinary expense of manure and labor to an acre, may be estimated at *double* that required for Indian corn. This estimate is believed to be ample to cover all that will be requisite for a series of years, especially when it is taken into view that much of the labor of weeding and gardening may be done by children. For ten years past, from 30,000 to 60,000 bushels in a year have been raised in the single town of Danvers. The average value of the crop when brought to market, is fifty cents a bushel, or $150 per acre. In what other way can so fair a profit be realized from the land?—*Proctor's Address*

Silk Raising at the South.—In order to induce my brother farmers to plant less cotton, and turn their attention to something else, I would inform them, through your valuable paper, that I have been raising silk in this county for the last six years, and have found it a profitable and interesting employment. So well satisfied am I that it is the best agricultural pursuit now followed, that I have just completed an extensive cocoonery, and planted out five acres more of mulberry trees; and I intend to increase my stock annually. I have all my cocoons reeled, made into sewing silk, dyed, and put up in skeins, by my own family; and I find no difficulty in selling it at fair prices.—*Hugh Cassidy, in Southern Cult.*

The extensive sale of Improved Short horned Durhams, advertised by E. P. Prentice, in the neighborhood of Albany, on the 25th of next month, will not fail to draw the attention of cattle breeders. The owner, long known as an importer and breeder, boldly offers the whole of his stock for what it will bring, reserving to himself only the privilege of bidding openly on three or four animals, which shall first be designated.—*Farmers' Cab.*

NEW ENGLAND FARMER,
AND HORTICULTURAL REGISTER.

Edited by Joseph Breck.

Boston, Wednesday, May 28, 1845.

CARROTS.

That it is for the interest of the farmer (we might say it is his *duty*,) to raise roots of some kind, for winter food for his stock, seems clear to us, and is, in fact, pretty generally admitted. We have on our own place but a small stock to provide for, yet we could not well keep them without the aid of roots. If we were convinced that roots cost full as much as they are worth, we would still grow them for the benefit of our animals—and promoting their welfare, we promote our own.

Among the various roots which we have raised for stock, no one has secured so strong a hold on our esteem as the Carrot—though requiring, perhaps, more expense in its culture than the other members of the root family. About the first of June, is a good time to sow carrot seed, which we would advise to be previously sprouted. The Long Orange and White Altringham are the most highly valued for field culture. The use of the subsoil plow for this crop, cannot be too highly recommended. It adds very materially to the amount and quality of an acre's product.

In his Second Report on the Agriculture of Massachusetts, Mr Colman, speaking of the carrot crop, remarks:

"The great objection to the cultivation of carrots lies in the difficulty of keeping them, while growing, free from weeds. If sowed without any preparation, the seed is a long time in generating, and a plentiful crop of weeds is liable to get possession of the land before the carrots make their appearance. There is another difficulty. The carrot seed, from its minuteness, is liable to be sowed too thickly. To obviate, in a degree, these objections, let the ground be ploughed deeply, well manured, and put in fine tilth; and let the first and perhaps the second crop of weeds be ploughed in. After this, let land be thrown into ridges two feet apart, and the seed sown on the top of the ridges, either in a single line, or the ridges be made so wide as to receive two rows of carrots, eight inches or one foot apart. In the mean time, the seed should be freely mixed with fine sand; and this sand kept so moist that the seed shall germinate. As soon as it is sprouted it should be sown. This may be so arranged that the sowing shall take place about the first of June. They will then have the start of the weeds. The mixture with sand will prevent their being sown too thickly. After the first thinning and weeding is over, if done with care, the battle may be considered as won. Afterwards, let them be cultivated with a plow or cultivator, and kept clean. When the time of digging arrives, the work will be greatly facilitated by passing a plow directly along the side of the carrots, and they are easily thrown out by the hand."

With such management as above recommended, we think carrots may be grown at a cost of less than 15 cts. per bushel, and for our stock we estimate them to be worth full 25 cts. a bushel.

Every one who has used carrots as winter food for milch cows, knows their value in increasing the quantity and improving the quality of milk, and the butter from it—while for horses, there is almost a concurrence of testimony that they are hardly less valuable than oats. The parsnip and the sugar beet have each their advocates as being preferable to the carrot for stock—but our opinion is, that a bushel of carrots contains more nutriment than a bushel of any other roots.

PRUNING FRUIT TREES.

Mr Editor—So different are the practices of farmers in selecting a time for pruning, that no particular period for this operation can be said to be the general one. I presume that those who prune in April and May, do it with success, or they would not persist in the course; still this is no proof that a *better* time for the operation cannot be taken. May I ask you to re-publish the following portion of a communication signed "D. P. W." which appeared in vol. 18 of the Farmer:—

"I have more than three hundred fruit trees on my farm, the growth of which I note with somewhat of the interest of a parent watching the progress of his children. I have pruned these trees at different periods, to learn by experience the best time. I am decidedly of opinion that the last week in June is the very best time for pruning. I have made the experiment of pruning the same tree in May and June. The wound made by the amputation of the limb at the close of June, healed much more rapidly than that made in May. This experiment I have repeated till I am confident that the latter part of June is the proper time for pruning fruit trees. Perhaps it will be asked, why should the time proposed be a more fit time than April or May, or any other month? The answer is, it is well known to the student of vegetable physiology, that the sap in trees flows so slowly for a short period after the close of the longest days in June, that it may be said to be stationary, and therefore when a limb is taken off at this period, the sap pours out slowly and remains around the orifice of the wounded bark, forming a cicatrice of a rapid growth."

Very truly, yours, J. D.

☞Our own practice is to prune from the middle of May till the middle of June—and a good many years' experience has proved to us that this period is favorable, in all respects, for the operation, if we except the danger of injuring young grafts by striking them. We can say nothing *against* the time for pruning, above recommended. Let it be tried—and "as it proves, so praise it." We cut away shoots at *any time* of the year, when we notice them growing where they are not desirable.

MASS. HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

EXHIBITION OF FLOWERS.

Saturday, May 24, 1845.

The exhibition today was held in the new Hall, for members only. It was found inconvenient to open the exhibition to the public, in consequence of the incomplete state of the stands and other fixtures. A good display of flowers was made by the following contributors.

From the President, M. P. Wilder, Esq., seven varieties of the Lilac—one or two of the new kinds were very fine; four vars. of the Tree Pæony, among them fine specimens of the Muhlenbeckii; a good specimen of a yellow seedling Azalea, and other cut flowers.

From Joseph Breck & Co., Wisteria consequana—(a magnificent specimen, the finest ever shown at the Society's exhibitions)—Pæony Moutan, tenuifolia, hybridii, and other vars.; Phlox stolonifera and divaricata; Trollius Europeus, Iberis Tenoriana, Dodecatheon media, Primula veris, Lychnis flosculi, Pansies; and 120 fine Tulips.

From Mr John A. Kenrick, Halesia tertroptera, Aristolochia Sipho, Chinese Glycine, Horse Chestnut, rubicundi and carnea; Hawthorns, Double White, Double Pink, and new Scarlet; Magnolias, Cordata, Soulangiana, and purpurea; Pæonies, var. moutan, Banksii, and papaveracea; Spiræa, hypericifolia; Azaleas, 9 var.; Lilacs, White, Persian and Siberian; Japan Corchorus, Wayfaring Tree, Caucassian Honeysuckles, &c.

From the Messrs. Winship, two large and showy bouquets, tastefully put together.

From Wm. Kenrick, by Miss Russell, two extra large and fine bouquets, composed of a numerous variety of perennial flowers, put together with much good taste by her ready hand. Also, four of smaller dimensions, quite showy.

From the conservatory of Col. Perkins, a fine specimen Pelargonium, var. Clarissa, grown by Mr Quant, his gardener—little, if any inferior to the pot plants of the same species displayed at the dedication of the Hall; well grown, the foliage and flowers hiding the pot, yet not over 18 inches in height..

From Sam'l Walker, a fine display of Tulips, in addition to his 30 specimens in the premium stands, and a good collection of Pæonies, and several bouquets.

From Mr McLellan, a good collection of cut flowers and two bouquets.

From S. R. Johnson, a large display of good Tulips, in addition to those in the stands for competition for premium.

From Hovey & Co., a flower of the new and splendid Achimenes picta, with scarlet and yellow flowers, spotted and painted, the most brilliant specimen yet introduced; also, two seedling Pelargoniums, and the following Roses—hybrid perpetual, Duc de Chatres, Tea, Moire, and other new kinds.

By A. Bowditch, Pansies, in variety.

By J. L. L. F. Warren, forty Tulips, and a good display of Pansies.

Premiums for Tulips.—Messrs. Quant, McLellan, and Nugent, were appointed Judges to award the Society's premiums for Tulips, who reported that they had given the first premium, $8, to Messrs. Breck & Co, for the best 30 dissimilar blooms; to Sam'l Walker the 2d premium, $6, for the same number of blooms; and recommend a gratuity of $3 to S. R. Johnson, for his stand.

For the Committee, H. W. Dutton.

Fruits.—John Fisk Allen, Esq., of Salem, presented some superior specimens of extra size and truly beautiful Peaches; also, fine specimens of Black Hamburg and Sweetwater Grapes.

For the Committee, S. Walker, *Chm'n.*

Vegetables—One Cucumber, very fine specimen, from John Bumstead, Esq., Roxbury.

A brace of Cucumbers, extra specimens, from James Nugent, Woodland, Brookline.

A brace of Cucumbers, very fine, of the Weedon variety, from Mr Mather, Brighton, by Thomas Needham, his gardener. For the Committee,

Wm. B. Kingsbury, *Chm'n.*

MASS. HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

The Society's new Hall, in School street will be opened on Saturday next, 31st inst., at 12 o'clock M., and *closed* at 2 o'clock, P. M.

The Exhibitions will be weekly, as heretofore, and the Annual Exhibition will take place in Sept. next.

Members' Tickets, admitting a gentleman and two ladies, may be had on application to the Treasurer, at his office under the hall.

Season Tickets, admitting a gentleman and two ladies, to *all* the society's exhibitions during the year—price two dollars.

Single Tickets are, admission 12 1-2 cents, or a package containing twelve tickets, price one dollar.

Tickets may be had at the Seed Store of Messrs Joseph Breck & Co., 52 North Market street, Hovey & Co. Merchants Row, and S. Walker, School street.

Contributors are requested to deliver all articles for exhibition, at the entrance on Chapman place, previous to 11 o'clock, A. M. on the day of exhibition. Said contributions to remain under direction of the Committees, until 2 o'clock, P. M. when they will be delivered to the owners or their order. Per order,

EBEN WIGHT, Rec. Sec'y.

To Kill Crows.—Steep a quantity of corn in arsenic, and place it in different parts of the planted field. Crows and blackbirds will eat it with avidity, which soon causes their death.—*Amer. Agricul.*

We regard such means as this more dangerous than useful—the plan may destroy poultry, and even horses. A better way is to steep a piece of meat in a solution of arsenic, and hang it on a pole. The crows readily pick at it, and are destroyed in great numbers.—*Somerville Pennant.*

☞Sow some corn broadcast for fall feed for your cows.

THERMOMETRICAL.

Reported for the New England Farmer.

Range of the Thermometer at the Garden of the proprietors of the New England Farmer, Brighton, Mass. in a shaded Northerly exposure, to the week ending May 25.

May, 1845.		7 A.M.	12, M.	5, P.M.	Wind.
Monday,	19	54	76	58	W.
Tuesday,	20	59	66	61	E.
Wednesday,	21	56	67	60	N.
Thursday,	22	56	72	60	N.
Friday,	23	48	70	56	N. W.
Saturday,	24	49	62	52	N.
Sunday,	25	39	56	54	N.

BRIGHTON MARKET.—Monday, May 26, 1845.

Reported for the N. E. Farmer.

At market 510 Beef Cattle, 15 pairs Working Oxen, 1100 Sheep, and 2150 Swine. 35 beef cattle unsold.

Prices.—*Beef Cattle*.—The prices obtained last week were not sustained. We quote Extra, $6,00. First quality, $5,75 a 6,00. Second quality, $5,25 a 5,50 Third quality, $4,75 a 5,00.

Working Oxen.—Sales $70, $75 and $90.

Sheep.—Sales of small lots, sheared, at $1,50 to 2,62.

Swine.—Former prices were not sustained; lots to peddle, 4 a 4 1-8 for sows, and 5 a 5 1-8 for barrows. One entire lot, at 3 3-4 and 4 7-8. Old hogs, 4, 4 1-4 and 4 1-2. At retail, from 4 1-2 to 6.

WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT.

Corrected with great care, weekly.

SEEDS. Herds Grass, $1 75 a 2 00 per bushel. Red Top 60 to 65 cents. Clover—Northern, 8 to 10c.—Southern, 7 a 8c. Flax Seed. $1 50 per bushel. Lucerne, 33 c. per lb. Canary Seed, $1 50 a 2 00 per bushel. Millet, 1 75 to 2 00.

GRAIN. The market is a little firmer for Corn, and the receipts are about equal to the demand.

Corn—Northern, new, bushel 51 a 52—Southern, round yellow, 49 a 50—Southern flat yellow, 48 a 49—do. do. white 46 a 47—do New Orleans, 00 a 00—Barley 00 a 00—Rye, Northern, 70 a 72—do. Southern, 70 a 00—Oats, Southern, 00 a 00 — Northern do. 35 to 36—Beans, per bushel 1 12 a 1 62.—Shorts, per double bush. 30 a 31—Bran, 18 a 20.

FLOUR. There have been no important movements in the market during the past week; prices of Genesee are about 1-8 lower than our last report, owing to increased supplies, and holders anxious to realize on landing.

Baltimore, Howard Street, 4 mos. cr. new, $4 81 a 4 87—do. wharf, $0 00 a 4 75—do. free of garlic, $0 00 a 0 00—Philadelphia do. 4 mos. $0 00 a 0 00 — Fredericksburg, low f'd new $4 75 a 4 81—Alexandria, wharf, 4 75 a 4 81—Georgetown, $0 00 a 5 00—Extra do. 5 25 a 5 75—Richmond Canal, $0 00 a 4 87—do. City, $6 00 a 0 00—Petersburgh, City, $5 00 a 5 50—do. Country $0 00 a 0 00—Genesee, common, cash, $4 81 a 4 87— do fancy brands, $5 00 a 5 25—Ohio, via Canal, $4 75 a 4 87—do do New Orleans, cash $0 00 a 0 00. Rye, $3 50 a 0 00—Indian Meal in bbls. $2 50 a 2 62.

PROVISIONS. There have been no important transactions at private contract during the week past, and prices are somewhat lower. Lard is in good request, and quotations are more freely sustained.

Beef—Mess 4 mo. new bbl. $9 00 a 9 50—Navy—$8 50 a 9 00.—No. 1, $5 50 a 6 00—do Prime $5 50 a 6 00—Pork—Extra clear 4 mo. bbl. $14 50 a 00 00—do Clear $14 00 a 00 00 do. Mess, $12 25 a 12 50—do Prime $10 00 a 10 50—do Mess from other States,— a — —do Prime do do $0 00 a 0 00 do. Cargo do. 0 00 a 0 00 —Clear do do $00 00 a 00 00—Butter, shipping, 12 a 15—do store, uninspected, 8 a 12—do dairy, 15 cts. a 17—Lard, No. 1, Boston ins. 8 a 8½—do South and Western, 8 a 8½— Hams, Boston, 8¾ a 9—Southern and Western, 8¼ a 0—Cheese, Ship'g and 4 meal 5 a 7—do new milk, 7½ a 8.

WOOL. Duty. The value whereof at the place of exportation shall not exceed 7 cts. per pound, 5 per cent. ad val. All whereof the value exceeds 7 cts. per pound, 40 per ct. ad. val. and 3 cts. per pound.

There has been a steady demand for all descriptions, but no material change of prices has taken place.

Prime or Saxony Fleeces, washed, lb. 40 a 43 c.—American full blood, do 37 a 38—Do. 3-4 do 35 a 36—Do. 1-2 do 32 a 33 -1-4 and common do 30 a 31 — Smyrna Sheep, washed, 20 a 22— Do. unwashed, 10 a 15 — Bengasi do 6 a 12—Saxony, clean, 00—Buenos Ayres unpicked, 7 a 10—do. do. picked, 10 a 14—Superfine Northern pulled lamb 36 a 38—No. 1 do. do. do. 34 a 35—No. 2 do do do 23 a 25—No. 3 do do do 14 a 17.

HOPS. Duty 20 per cent.

1st sort Mass. 1844, lb. 13 a 00 ; 2d do 0 a 0.

HAY, 12 to 12½ per ton—Eastern Screwed $12 to 00.

EGGS, 12 to 14.

GRAIN CRADLES.

The Grain Cradle is an article which is coming into very general use in the New England States where they were till of late but little known, although they have been in very general use in the southern and western States, for many years, and which is found to be decidedly the best mode of harvesting grain, as it is supposed one man will cradle five acres in a day when he cannot reap more than one. The difference in gathering a crop is so much in favor of cradling, that we must suppose that it will be the only mode adopted hereafter, and the grain cradle will become of as much use, as an implement of husbandry, as the plow now is

There has been a very great improvement in the manufacturing of this article, they are now made on the most improved plan; the scythe is well secured and finished in a superior manner and made of the best cast steel.

For sale at the New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store. JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

May 7.

NOTICE.

The full blood imported Ayrshire Bull WALLACE, (with pedigree complete,) will be at my farm in Chelsea, for a short time, for the use of a few Cows.

BEN. SHURTLEFF, Jr.

May 28, 1845.

IMPORTED LONG WOOL SHEEP FOR SALE,

One Leicester Buck and five Ewes, four have Lambs by their side, and one with Lamb. The above are pure blood and will make Sheep weigh 50 lbs. per quarter and upwards when fat. Will be sold low, as the owner is so situated that he cannot keep sheep.

Inquire at the New England Farmer Office.

April 30.

DURHAM BULL FOR SALE.

A full blood Durham Bull, from the stock of G. Vail, Esquire, of Troy. A very fine animal, and now one year ten months old.

Also, a Bull Calf of the same stock, five months old,—may be seen at the Farm of John Clarke, sen, on the Worcester Turnpike, in Brookline April 15.

Guano! Guano!

Just received and for sale in lots to suit purchasers, 20 tons African and South American Guano, of superior quality, the best ever brought into this market. The African, which is part of the cargo of the brig Samos was analyzed by one of the first chemists of this country, and pronounced to be of the first quality; it has been fairly tested by many of the farmers and gardeners in the vicinity of Boston, and has fully equalled their highest expectations. We can fully recommend the South American, which has also been carefully analyzed, and found to be a splendid article, and very superior, being free from stones and hard substances. For sale by the ton, bbl. or bag. Orders addressed to JOSEPH BRECK & CO., 51 and 52 North Market street, will be promptly attended to.

Boston, March 25, 1845.

NEW AND IMPROVED POUDRETTE.

Made by the Lodi Manufacturing Company, may be had at the office of the Company, No. 43 Liberty street, New York, or at their factory on the Hackensack river, in New Jersey, or by letter, post paid, addressed "To the President of the Lodi Manufacturing Company, New York," or from the several agents of the Company in the country who advertise it for sale, or an order sent by any captain of a vessel can obtain it.

Terms cash on delivery—For one barrel, $2; two barrels, $3 50; three barrels, $5; four barrels and up to six, at $1 67 each; seven barrels at $1 50 is $10 50; and at the rate of $1 50 per barrel for any greater quantity, free of carriage and other expenses.

The subscribers are appointed agents for selling Poudrette and all orders directed to them will be faithfully attended to.

Boston, March 26 JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

GEDDES'S HARROW.

This excellent implement, considered a great improvement on all other kinds, is for sale at the N. England Agricultural Warehouse, 51 and 52 North Market street, by

May 21. J. BRECK & CO.

PEACOCKS.

For sale, a pair of young Peacocks. Inquire at this office.

May 21.

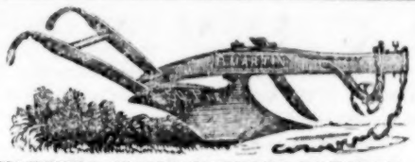
CULTIVATORS,

Of the most approved kinds, for sale at the N. E. Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store, 51 and 52 North Market street, by J. BRECK & CO.

HOES,

Of different patterns, for sale at the New England Agricultural Warehouse, 51 and 51 North Market street, by

May 21. JOSEPH BRECK & CO.



MARTIN'S MASSACHUSETTS PREMIUM EAGLE PLOWS.

The subscribers have for sale at their extensive Agricultural Warehouse, No. 51 & 52 N. Market street, *MARTIN'S MASSACHUSETTS PREMIUM IMPROVED EAGLE PLOWS.*

Mr. Martin's Plows combine new and important improvements adapting them to the different qualities of soil and the various modes and systems of culture His Eagle Plows, as improved, are much longer, the mouldboard, landside and point, or share, all extended without any addition to the width or heel in its work; thus adapting this Plow to the more perfect turning under of the greensward, and inverting of the furrow-slice, so desirable in greensward plowing. The principle of these Plows is such, from where the furrow-slice is received upon the mouldboard to where it leaves it, that it enables the Plow to take up the furrow-slice with the greatest possible ease, bearing equally and lightly over the whole surface of the mouldboard, turning it over with the least possible bending or twisting, and preserving it flat, smooth and unbroken, laying the furrow-slices closely and compactly side by side, and creating but slight friction upon the face of the mouldboard in passing through the soil. Thus the Plow requires but very little power of draft beyond what is necessary to cut out the furrow-slice.

In testing the quality of Plows, the power by which it is moved, the ease with which it is handled, and the manner in which it completes the work, are three important points, all of which are wisely, accurately and judiciously preserved in these improved Plows.

The character of these Plows for ease of draft and management, and the excellence of their work, though well established in the minds of the farming community, were most fully and satisfactorily exhibited to the public at the grand trial of Plows by the Massachusetts Agricultural Society, at Worcester, October 9th, 1844, whose able and impartial committee awarded the highest premium of $50 to B. Martin, for the best Plow, for doing the best work with the least draft, in a trial open to the whole Union—this Plow running in its natural course, and keeping its true position, without any effort of the plowman, and turning a furrow 12 inches wide and 6 inches deep, with a much less draft than any other Plow on the ground.

These Plows, as improved, are considered to be nearest to perfection of any implements of the kind in this country, as well in respect to material and workmanship, as in form of construction.

At the late Cattle-Show and Plowing-Match of the Worcester County Agricultural Society, in the heart of that most valuable agricultural county, B. Martin's Plow received the highest and most enthusiastic commendation from intelligent and experienced practical farmers, who know and are the most competent judges.

His castings are of a superior kind, the workmanship not inferior to any other Plows in this country, and his timber being the very best of white oak; and every farmer knows that good timber in his Plows is of the utmost importance—all of which in fact renders B. Martin's Plow the very article every farmer wants. The high character of these Plows is abundantly sustained by a continued and extended patronage, which the manufacturer hopes by his efforts and exertions to retain Being himself an experienced Plow-Maker, he will not spare any exertions in order to render his Plows a superior article.

Gentlemen are requested to call and examine these Plows before they purchase. JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

Boston, March 24.

SPLENDID DAHLIAS. JOSEPH BRECK & CO offer to the public, a splendid collection of Dahlias, including all the old varieties worthy of cultivation, and fifty superb newly imported extra fine sorts.

Catalogues are ready for distribution, and the lovers of this showy flower are invited to call and receive one.

Catalogues will be sent to any part of the country when desired. Orders by mail, post paid, will receive prompt attention.

Also, catalogues of implements; Flower and Vegetable Seeds, Herbaceus Plants; Chrysanthemums; Phloxes; Carnations, &c.

Gentlemen wishing for any thing in the Horticultural or Agricultural line will do well to call at the old establishment, Nos. 51 and 52 Market street, (up stairs) where they will find as extensive an assortment as can be found in the United States. JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

April 30.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Genesee Farmer gives the following brief summary of the native countries of our most familiar plants:

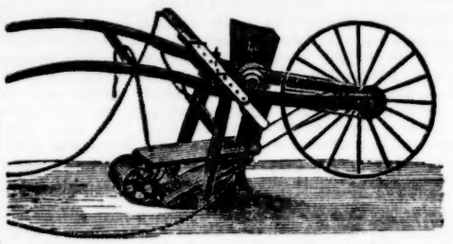
"The potato is a native of South America, and is still found wild in Chili, Peru and Monte Video. In its native state, the root is small and bitter. The first mention of it by European writers, is in 1588. It is now spread over the world. Wheat and rye originated in Tartary and Siberia, where they are still indigenous. The only country where the oat is found wild, is in Abyssinia, and thence may be considered a native. Maize or Indian corn, is a native of Mexico, and was unknown in Europe, until after the discoveries of Columbus. Tea is found a native no where except in China and Japan, from which countries the world is supplied. Coffee is a native of Arabia Felix, but is now spread into both the East and West Indies. The best coffee is brought from Mocha, in Arabia, whence about fourteen millions of pounds are annually exported. St. Domingo furnishes from sixty to seventy millions of pounds yearly. All the varieties of the apple are derived from the crab apple, which is found native in most parts of the world.

The peach is derived from Persia, where it still grows in a native state, small, bitter, and with poisonous qualities. Tobacco is a native of Mexico and South America, and lately one species has bound in New Holland. Tobacco was first introduced into England from North Carolina, in 1586, by Sir Walter Raleigh. Asparagus was brought from Asia; cabbage and lettuce from Holland; horse-radish from China; rice from Ethiopa; beans from the East Indies; onions and garlics are natives of various places both in Asia and Africa. The sugar-cane is a native of China, and from thence is derived the art of making sugar from it."

Christianity.—Christianity, like as a child, goes wandering over the world. Fearless in its innocence, it is not abashed before princes, nor confounded by the wisdom of synods. Before it, the blood-stained warrior sheathes his sword, and plucks the laurel from his brow, and the midnight murderer turns from his purpose, and like the heart-smitten disciple, goes out and weeps bitterly. It brings liberty to the captive, joy to the sufferer, freedom to the slave, repentance and forgiveness to the sinner, hope to the faint-hearted, and assurance to the dying. It enters the hut of the poor man, and sits down with him and his children; it makes them contented in the midst of privations, and leaves behind an everlasting blessing. It walks through cities, amid all their pomp and splendor, their imaginable pride and their unutterable misery, a purifying, ennobling, remedying angel. It is alike the beautiful champion of childhood, and the comforting associate of age. It ennobles the noble, gives wisdom to the wise, and new grace to the lovely. The patriot, the priest, the poet, and the eloquent man, all derive their sublime power from its influence.—*Mary Howitt.*

A preacher having remarked in a sermon, that everything made by God was perfect—"What think you of me?" said a man, rising from his seat and pointing to his own back. "Think of you?" reiterated the preacher; "why, that you are the most perfect *hunchback* my eyes ever beheld!"

The income of the Queen of England is 3 3-4 d. (or about 7 cts.) per second.



WILLIS' LATEST IMPROVED SEED SOWER.

In using this machine, the farmer may be certain that his seed is put into the ground, and at the same time in the best possible manner. There has been a great difficulty in machines for sowing garden seeds; they are very apt to clog up, and the farmer might go over an acre of land and not sow a single seed; but not so with this; it is so constructed that it cannot possibly clog. In using this sower, the farmer can save one half of his seed, and do the work at less than one quarter the expense of the common way of sowing, and have it done in a much better manner; it opens the furrow, drops the seed, covers it over, and rolls them down. It will sow any kind of Garden Seeds; say Ruta Bags, Mangel Wurtzel, Turnips, Carrots, Beets, Parsnips, Onions, &c. For sale at the New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store, Nos. 51 and 52 North Market street, by JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

JOSEPH BRECK & CO.,

NEW ENGLAND

Agricultural Warehouse

AND

SEED STORE.

51 and 52 North Market Street, Boston

JOSEPH BRECK & CO. having received a full and general assortment of FIELD, GRASS, GARDEN and FLOWER SEEDS, worthy of cultivation, confidently recommend them as being pure and of the first qualities, unmixed with other varieties; they have no hesitation in saying that their collection of Seeds is the best, and of the greatest variety ever offered for sale at any establishment in the U. States.

AGRICULTURAL BOOKS of all kinds, constantly on hand.

AGRICULTURAL AND GARDEN IMPLEMENTS of all kinds, among which are the following, viz:—1000 Howard's Patent Cast Iron Ploughs, 200 Common do. do. 200 Cultivators, 100 Greene's Straw Cutters, 50 Willis' do. do. 100 Common do. do, 100 Willis' Patent Corn Shellers, 50 Common do. do, 200 Willis' Seed Sowers, 50 do. Vegetable Cutters, 50 Common do. do., 200 Hand Corn Mills, 200 Grain Cradles, 100 Ox Yokes, 1500 Doz Scythe Stones, 3000 do Austin's Rifles, 100 doz Cast Steel Shovels, 150 do. Common do. 100 do. Spades, 500 do. Grass Scythes, 300 do. Patent Snaiths, 200 do Common do., 500 do. Hay Rakes, 200 do Garden do., 200 do. Manure Forks, 300 do. Hay do 500 Pair Trace Chains, 100 do, Truck do. 100 do Draft do, 500 do. Tie up do, 50 doz Halter do, 1000 yards Fence do, 25 Grind Stones on Rollers

JOSEPH BRECK & CO.,

N. E. Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store, 51 and 52 North Market Street, Boston.

New Flower Seeds.

The subscribers have received by the steamer Cambria an additional supply of choice Flower Seeds, containing many new and rare varieties, enumerated in our Catalogue for 1845, which our customers and friends are invited to examine.

They may be had on application at the Seed Store, Nos. 51 & 52 North Market st. JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

GRINDSTONES ON FRICTION ROLLERS.

Grindstones of different sizes, hung on friction rollers and moved with a foot treader, are found to be a great improvement on the old mode of hanging grindstones. Stones hung in this manner are becoming daily more in use, and wherever used, give universal satisfaction. The rollers can be attached to stones hung in the common way. For sale by J. BRECK & Co., No. 51 North Market street.

BEMENT'S AMERICAN POULTERER'S COMPANION.

The American Poulterer's Companion — A Practical Treatise on the Breeding, Rearing, Fattening and General Management of the various species of Domestic Poultry, with Illustrations and Portraits of Fowls taken from life. By C. N. Bement, Albany. Published by Saxton & Miles, New York. For sale by JOSEPH BRECK & CO.—Price $1 25.

HOWARD'S IMPROVED EASY DRAUGHT PLOUGH.

Great improvements have been made the past year in the form and workmanship of these Ploughs; the mould board has been so formed as to *lay the furrow completely over, turning in every particle of grass or stubble, and leaving the ground in the best possible manner.* The length of the mould board has been very much increased, so that the Plough works with the greatest ease, both with respect to the holding and the team. The Committee at the late trial of Ploughs at Worcester, say,

"Should our opinion be asked as to which of the Ploughs we should prefer for use on a farm, we might perhaps say to the inquirer, if your land is mostly light and easy to work, try Prouty & Mears, but if your *land is heavy, hard or rocky,* BEGIN WITH MR. HOWARD'S."

At the above mentioned trial the Howard Plough *did more work with the same power of team than any other plough exhibited.* No other turned more than twenty-seven and one half inches, to the 112 lbs. draught, while the *Howard Plough turned twenty-nine and one half inches, to the same power of team!* All acknowledge that Howard's Ploughs are much the strongest and most substantially made.

There has been quite an improvement made on the shoe, or land side of this Plough, which can be renewed without having to furnish a new landside this shoe likewise secures the mould board and landside together, and strengthens the Plough very much.

The price of the Ploughs is from $6 to $15. A Plough sufficient for breaking up with four cattle, will cost about $10 50, and with cutter $1, with wheel and cutter, $2 50 extra.

The above Ploughs are for sale, wholesale and retail, at the New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store Nos. 51 & 52 North Market Street, by

JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

HOWARD'S PREMIUM SUBSOIL PLOWS.

The subsoil plow is unquestionably the most important agricultural implement of modern invention. It is considered by the best informed practical farmers of Great Britain and our own country, as an indispensable article in the most profitable husbandry. Says that eminently skilful and intelligent agriculturist, Mr. Phinney, of Lexington: "such is the estimate in which I hold this important implement, that I should consider it a great piece of improvidence to put in a crop without first subsoiling the ground." The subsoil Plows manufactured by Mr. Howard, are of two sizes—the smaller obtained the highest premium offered by the State Agricultural Society at its late exhibition at Worcester. The committee to award the premium on Subsoil Plows, in their report say:—"The committee were pleased with the neatness and firmness of structure of these Plows—characteristics which have distinguished all the Plows of Mr Howard that have come within their observation. *Utility* and not *show*, are their peculiar features. * * They were astonished to find with what ease and perfection the hard pan could be stirred, and broken to the depth and width of 8 or 9 inches, for such was the operation of the medium size Plows, with a power not exceeding that ordinarily required for moving a surface Plow at the same depth—and they found the Plow might be guided with less labor and fatigue than the surface Plow. * * They confidently recommend the subsoil Plow to the attention of the farmers of the Commonwealth."

The improvement in the length of the handles of Mr Howard's Plows, suggested by the committee, has been made—and the undersigned are now prepared to furnish these invaluable implements wholesale and retail.

JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

N. E. Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store, 51 & 52, North Market Street, Boston.

SPRUCE POLES FOR SALE.

500 dozen SPRUCE POLES, suitable for fancy Fence, Dahlia or Bean Poles; 2000 SPRUCE POLES, 10 to 30 feet in length; CEDAR POSTS, &c., for sale by

MOSES FRENCH, Jr.

Boston, April 11. 3m. Maine Wharf.

CHEESE PRESSES.

Self acting and other Cheese Presses, of the most approved kinds, for sale at the Agricultural Warehouse, 52 North Market street, by J. BRECK & Co.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER,

A WEEKLY PAPER.

Terms, $2 per year *in advance*, or $2 50 if not paid within sixty days.

N. B.—Postmasters are permitted by law to frank all subscriptions and remittances for newspapers, without expense to subscribers.

TUTTLE AND DENNETT, PRINTERS,
21 SCHOOL STREET.